

Näherungssensor
Proximity Sensor
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant

SFH 7741

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[Http://www.100y.com.tw](http://www.100y.com.tw)



Wesentliche Merkmale

- Typ. Arbeitsabstand: 30 mm
- Optohybrid mit Schmitt-Trigger Ausgang, open drain
- Extrem niedriger Stromverbrauch
- Sehr kleines SMD Gehäuse
- Hohe Umgebungslicht Unterdrückung
- Ohne externe Linse ist der SFH 7741 augensicher entsprechend der IEC 62471 Norm

Anwendungen

- Näherungssensor für kurze Entfernungen

Features

- Typ. Working distance: 30 mm
- Opto hybrid with Schmitt trigger output, open drain
- Extremely low power consumption
- Very small SMD package
- High ambient light suppression
- Without external lenses the SFH 7741 is Eye Safe according to the IEC 62471 standard

Applications

- Short range proximity sensor

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code
SFH 7741	Q65110A7073

An application note is available for this product.
Please contact your appropriate OSRAM sales partner

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Lagertemperatur Storage temperature	T_{stg}	min: - 40 max: + 85	°C
Versorgungsspannung Supply voltage	V_{dd}	0 - 6	V
Externe Spannung an Pin External voltage at pin Out Prog Test Anode LED	V_{out}	0 - 4.5 0 - 4.5 0 - 4.5 0 - 1.5	V
Sink current durch den Ausgangstransistor Sink current through output transistor (please see figure 1)	I_{sink}	10	mA
Vorwärtsstrom ¹⁾ Forward current (please see figure 1)	I_f	60	mA
Elektrostatische Entladung Electrostatic discharge - Human Body Model (according to: JESD22-A114E; Class2) - Machine Model (according to: JESD22-A115A; Class B)	<i>ESD</i>	2 200	kV V
latch up protection latch up protection (according to: EIA/JESD78 Class 1)		20	mA

¹⁾ Der Vorwärtsstrom I_f durch die LED ist abhängig von V_{dd} und R_{prog} wie folgt:

* The forward current I_f depends on V_{dd} and R_{prog} as in the following formula:

$$I_f = 10\text{mA} + \left(\frac{V_{dd} \times 6}{R_{prog}} \right)$$

Empfohlene Betriebsbedingungen Recommended Operating Conditions

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value			Einheit Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Betriebstemperatur Operating temperature	T_{op}	- 20		+ 85	°C
Versorgungsspannung Supply voltage	V_{dd}	2.4		3.6	V
Ausgangsspannung Output voltage (please see figure 1)	DV_{dd}	1.7		3.6	V
Rauschen der Versorgungsspannung ¹⁾ Supply voltage ripple frequency range 0...20kHz	dV_{dd}			200	mV
Pull-up Widerstand Pull-up resistor (please see figure 1)	$R_{pull-up}$	10		1000	kΩ
Abblock Kondensatoren Bypass capacitors (please see figure 1)	C_{bypass} - stabilisation - HF		>1 10 - 100		μF nF
Max. Umgebungslicht Max. ambient light Normlicht / Standard light A	E_V $V_{dd} < 3V$ $V_{dd} > 3V$		1000 2000		lux

¹⁾ Der Emitter wird mit 10mA bis 60mA gepulst betrieben; das bedeutet, dass jeder Widerstand in Serie zu V_{dd} einen Spannungsabfall in der Versorgungsleitung verursacht. Es wird empfohlen, diesen Serienwiderstand so klein zu halten, dass max dV_{dd} nicht überschritten und min V_{dd} nicht unterschritten wird. Beim Betrieb des SFH 7741 im Labor ist vom Einsatz geregelter Spannungsversorgungen abzusehen. Durch das Einschalten der IRED wird die Quelle kurzzeitig belastet. Diese Belastung kann zu Spannungsschwankungen der Quelle führen, die wiederum die Funktion des SFH 7741 beeinträchtigen können. Im Normalbetrieb (Akku, Batterie, stabilisierte Netzteile) tritt dieser Effekt nicht auf.

The emitter is driven with 10 mA to 60 mA in pulsed mode; this means, that any series resistance on the V_{dd} line causes a voltage drop at the power pin. It is recommended to keep the series resistance low, so that max dV_{dd} is not exceeded. When testing the SFH 7741 sensor in the lab, please do not use regulated voltage supplies. The IR emitter pulse is a high, short load for the power supply. This load can influence the stability of the output voltage; this instability will influence the operation of the SFH 7741. This effect does not occur during normal operation of the sensor with batteries, storage batteries, or stabilized voltage supplies.

Kennwerte ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)**Characteristics**

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value			Einheit Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Minimale Betriebsspannung für Startphase Minimum required supply voltage for start-up (please see figure 2)	$V_{dd, start}$	0.8		2.0	V
Länge der Startphase Start-up time (please see figure 2)	t_{start}	60	90	120	ms
Mess-Wiederholzeit Measurement refresh time (please see figure 3)	$t_{refresh}$	60	90	120	ms
LED „An“ Zeit LED „ON“ Time (please see figure 3)	t_{pulse}	30	45	60	μs
Schaltabstand Operating distance ($R_{Prog} = 470 \Omega$, $V_{dd} = 3V$, <i>KODAK White Paper R=90%</i>)	d		30		mm
Durchschnittliche Stromaufnahme ¹⁾ Mean current consumption ¹⁾ ($R_{Prog} = \infty$, $V_{dd} = 3V$)	$I_{dd, mean}$		25	50	μA
Maximale Stromaufnahme Maximum current consumption ($R_{Prog} = \infty$, $V_{dd} = 3V$)	$I_{dd, max}$		10	20	mA
Durchschnittliche Stromaufnahme ¹⁾ Mean current consumption ¹⁾ ($R_{Prog} = 470 \Omega$, $V_{dd} = 3V$)	$I_{dd, mean}$		45	75	μA
Maximale Stromaufnahme Maximum current consumption ($R_{Prog} = 470 \Omega$, $V_{dd} = 3V$)	$I_{dd, max}$		50	65	mA
Ausgangsleckstrom „high“ Output leakage current „high“ $DV_{dd} = 2.2V$	$I_{out, H}$		5	400	nA
Ausgangsspannung „low“ Output voltage „low“ $DV_{dd} = 2.2V$; $R_{pullup} = 270 \Omega$	$V_{out, L}$		0.1	0.5	V

Kennwerte (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics

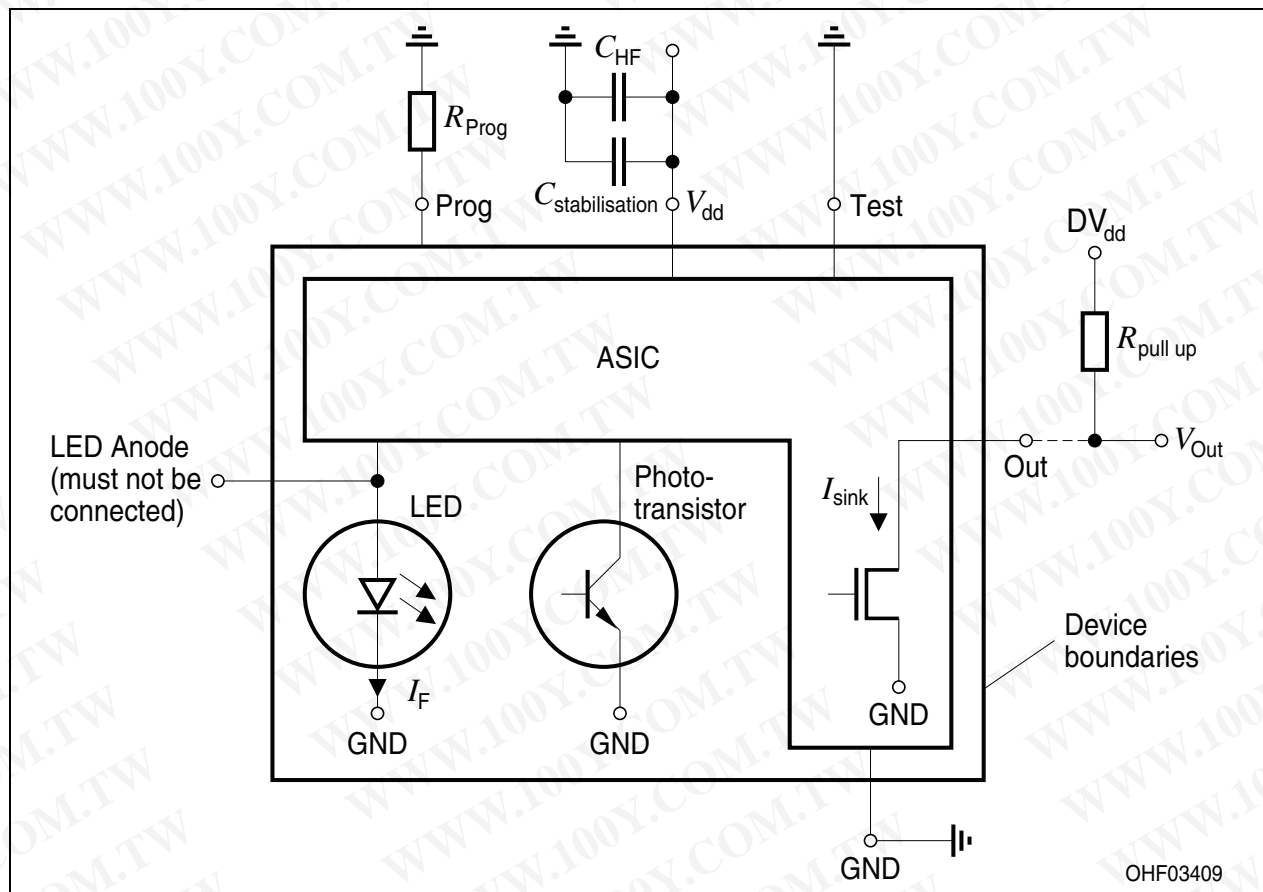
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value			Einheit Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S, \max}$		880		nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{\max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{\max}	λ	730		1080	nm
Wellenlänge der Strahlung des Emitters Wavelength at peak emission $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	λ_{peak}		850		nm
Spektrale Bandbreite des Emitters bei 50% von I_{\max} Spectral bandwidth of the emitter at 50% of I_{\max} $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$		30		nm

- 1) gepulster Betrieb: Dauer LED an: ~44 μ s / Dauer LED aus: ~90ms
pulsed operating mode: LED on time: ~44 μ s / LED off time: ~90ms

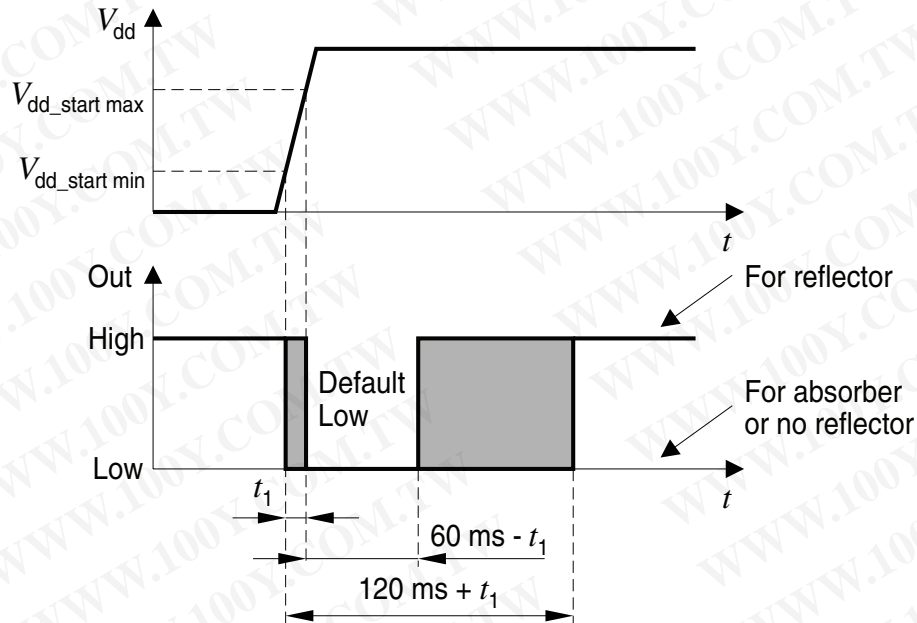
Blockdiagramm (empfohlener Pull-Up-Widerstand $R_{pull\ up} = 10k\Omega \dots 1M\Omega$)

Block diagram (recommended Pull up resistance $R_{pull\ up} = 10k\Omega \dots 1M\Omega$)

Figure 1 Blockdiagramm
Block diagram



**Figure 2 Startverhalten
Start-up sequence**

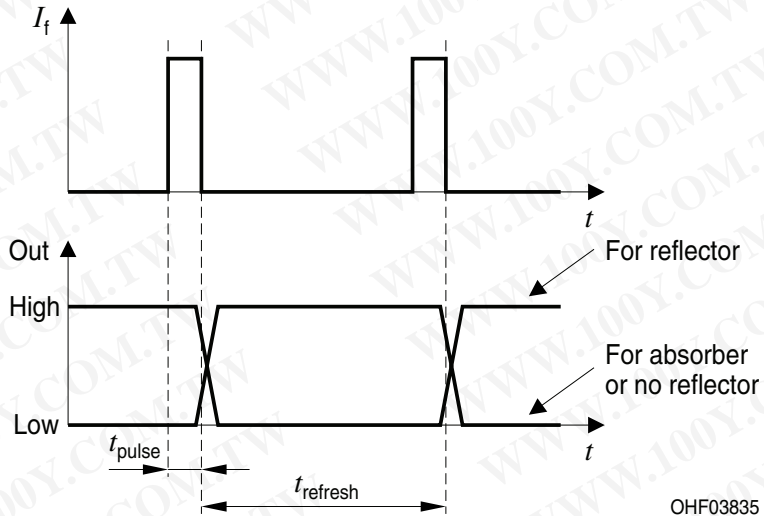


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Der Ausgang ist immer hochohmig, wenn an V_{dd} keine Spannung angeschlossen ist. Wenn die Versorgungsspannung V_{dd_start} erreicht, bleibt der Ausgang für $60\ ms < t_{start} < 120\ ms$ auf „low“. Anschließend findet etwa alle $90\ ms$ eine Messung des reflektierten Signals statt und der Ausgang wird entsprechend geschaltet (Figure 3).

If the supply voltage at V_{dd} is not connected, the output is always high ohmic. When supply voltage reaches V_{dd_start} , the sensor output stays low for $60\ ms < t_{start} < 120\ ms$. Subsequently approx. every $90\ ms$ the reflected signal is measured and the output is set accordingly (Figure 3).

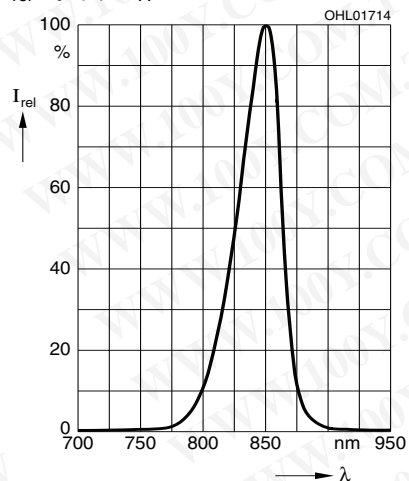
Figure 3 Timing diagram



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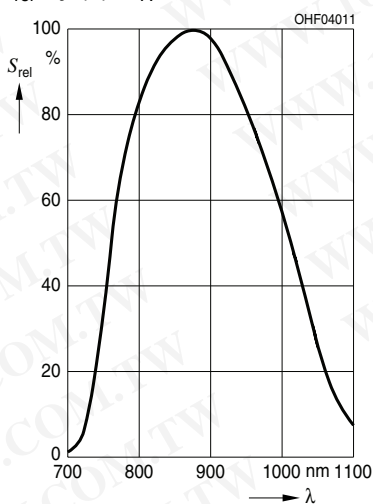
LED:
Relative Spectral Emission

$I_{rel} = f(\lambda); T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



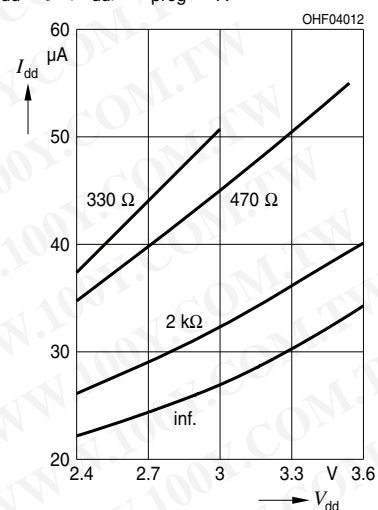
Phototransistor
Relative Spectral Sensitivity

$S_{rel} = f(\lambda); T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



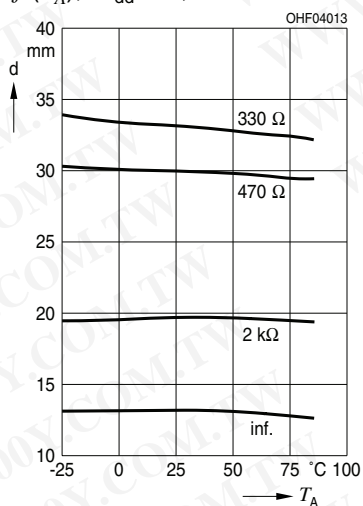
SFH 7741:
Mean current consumption

$I_{dd} = f(V_{dd}); R_{prog}; T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



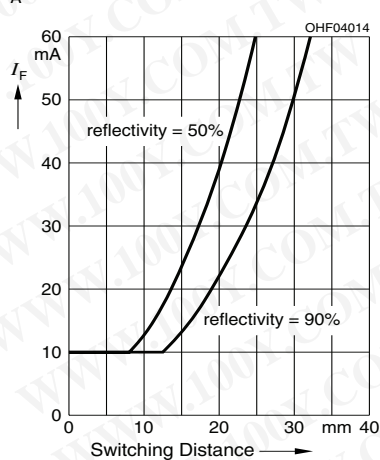
Switching distance

$d = f(T_A), V_{dd} = 3\text{V}, R = 90\%$

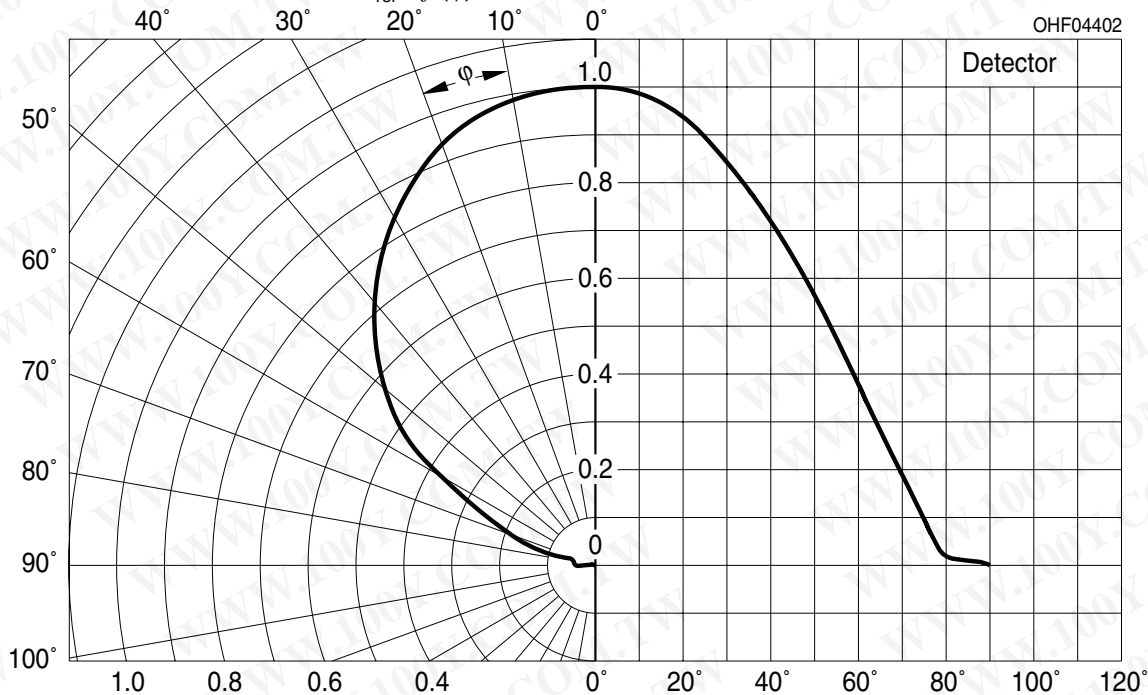


Switching distance

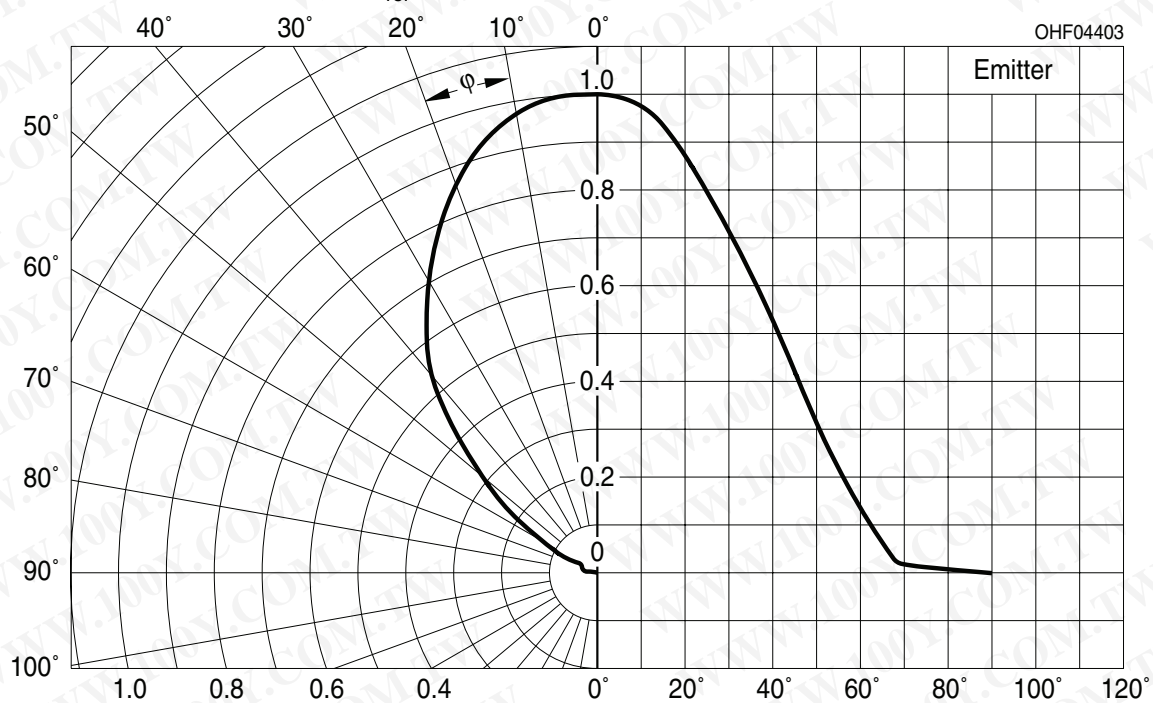
$I_f = f(d), A_{reflector} = 50 \times 50\text{mm}^2; T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



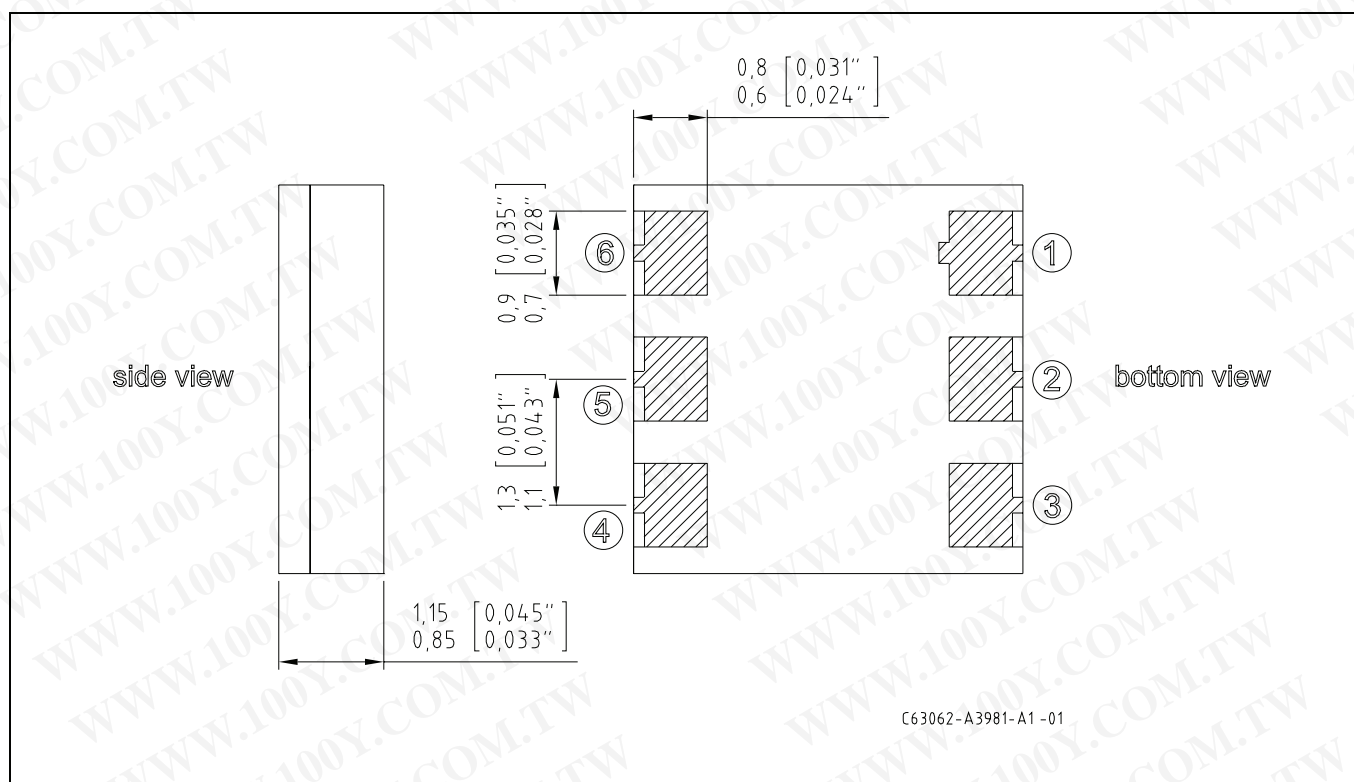
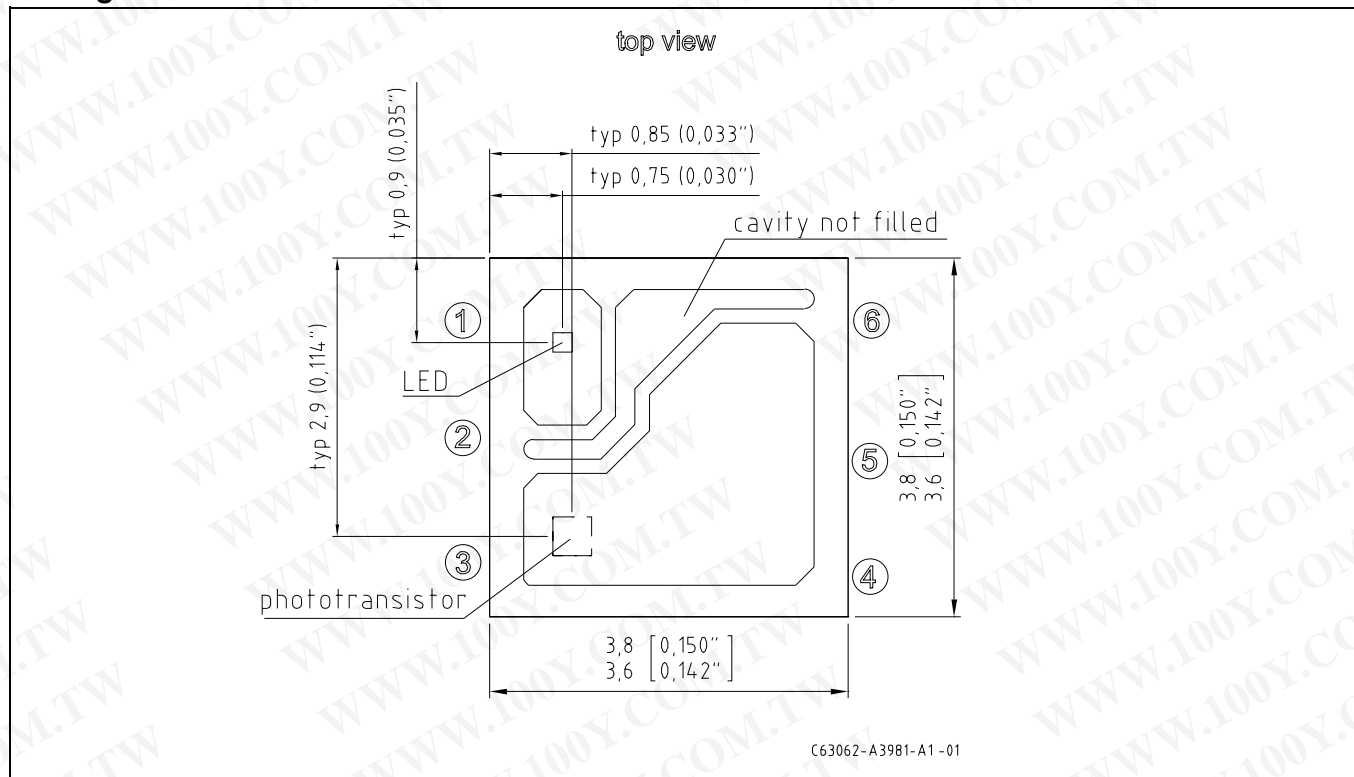
Empfangscharakteristik
Directional Characteristics $S_{rel} = f(\varphi)$



Abstrahlcharakteristik
Radiation Characteristics $I_{rel} = f(\varphi)$



Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines



Maße in mm (inch) / Dimensions in mm (inch)

Anschlußbelegung Pin configuration

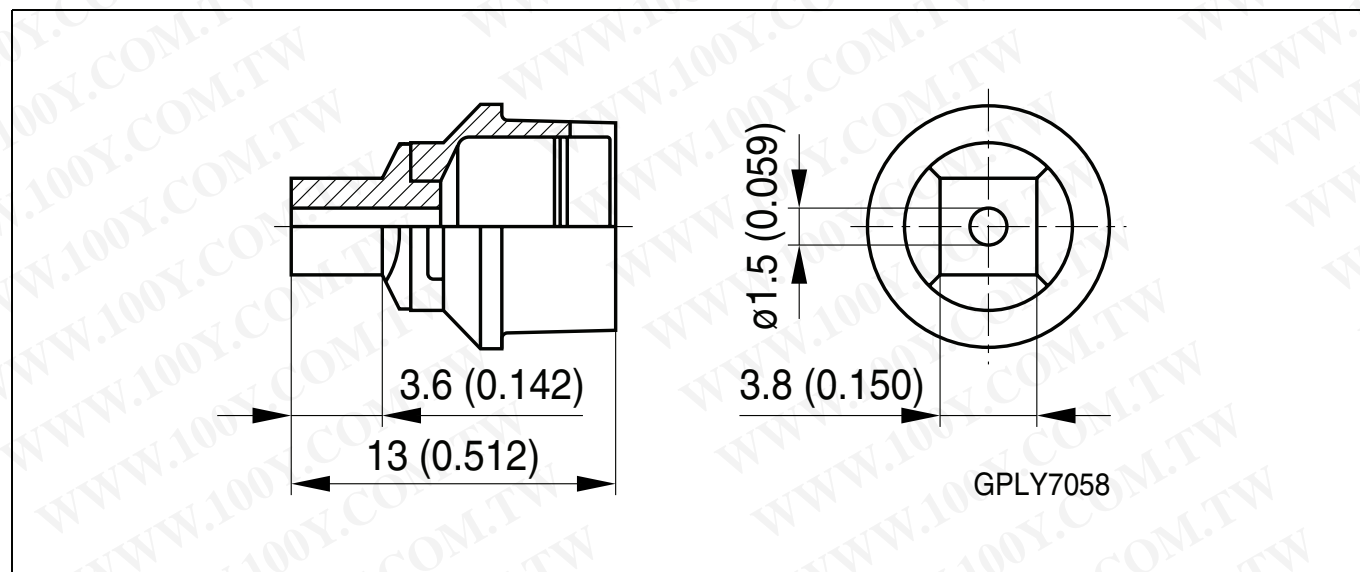
Pin #	Description
1	Anode LED (must not be connected)
2	GND
3	Out
4	Test (must be connected to GND)
5	V _{dd}
6	Prog

Bauteilaufnahme device pickup

Vakuum Pipette sollte das Bauteil am rechteckigen Außenrahmen fassen.

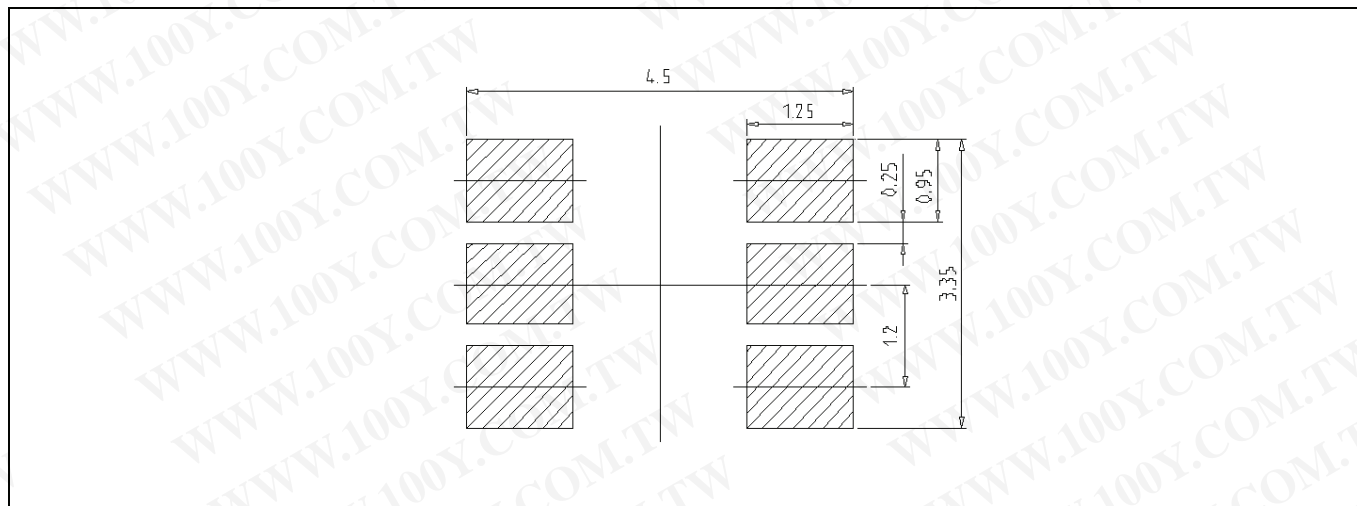
Laminar vacuum pickup nozzle should use the rectangular outer wall of the device for handling.

Empfohlene Pipette Recommended pickup nozzle



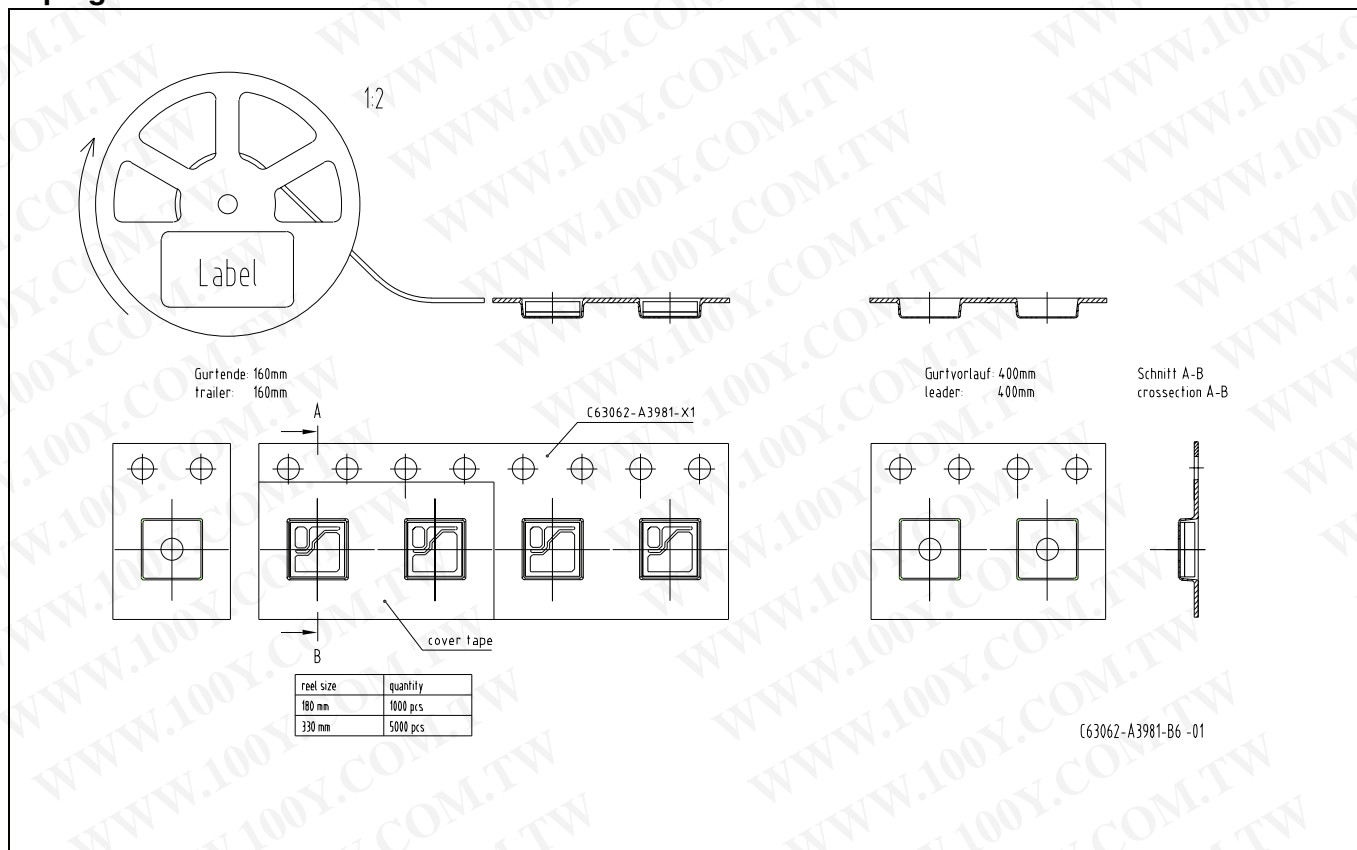
Maße in mm/ Dimensions in mm

Empfohlenes Lötpaddesign
Recommended Solderpad Design

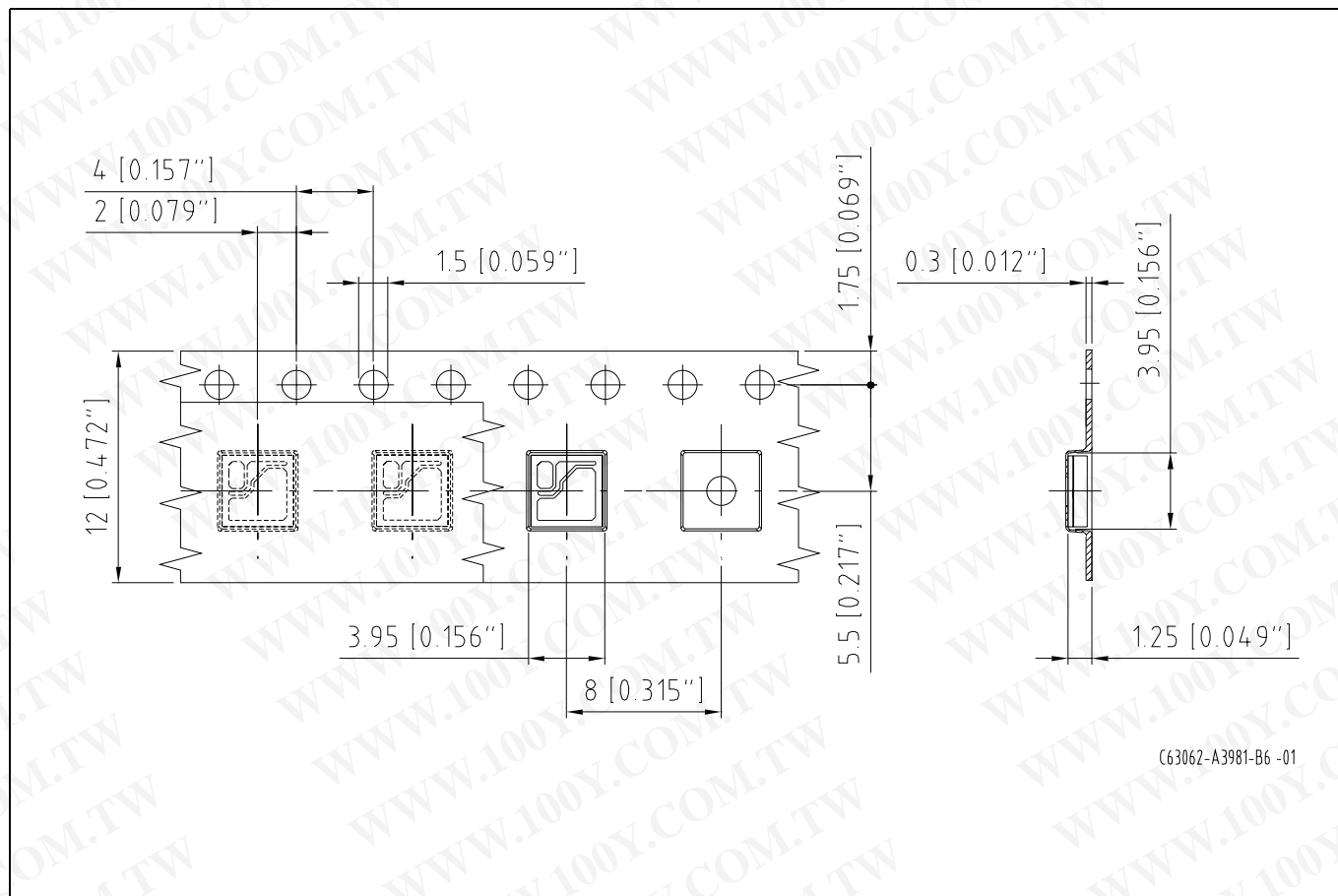


Maße in mm / Dimensions in mm

Gurtverpackung
Taping



Maße in mm / Dimensions in mm

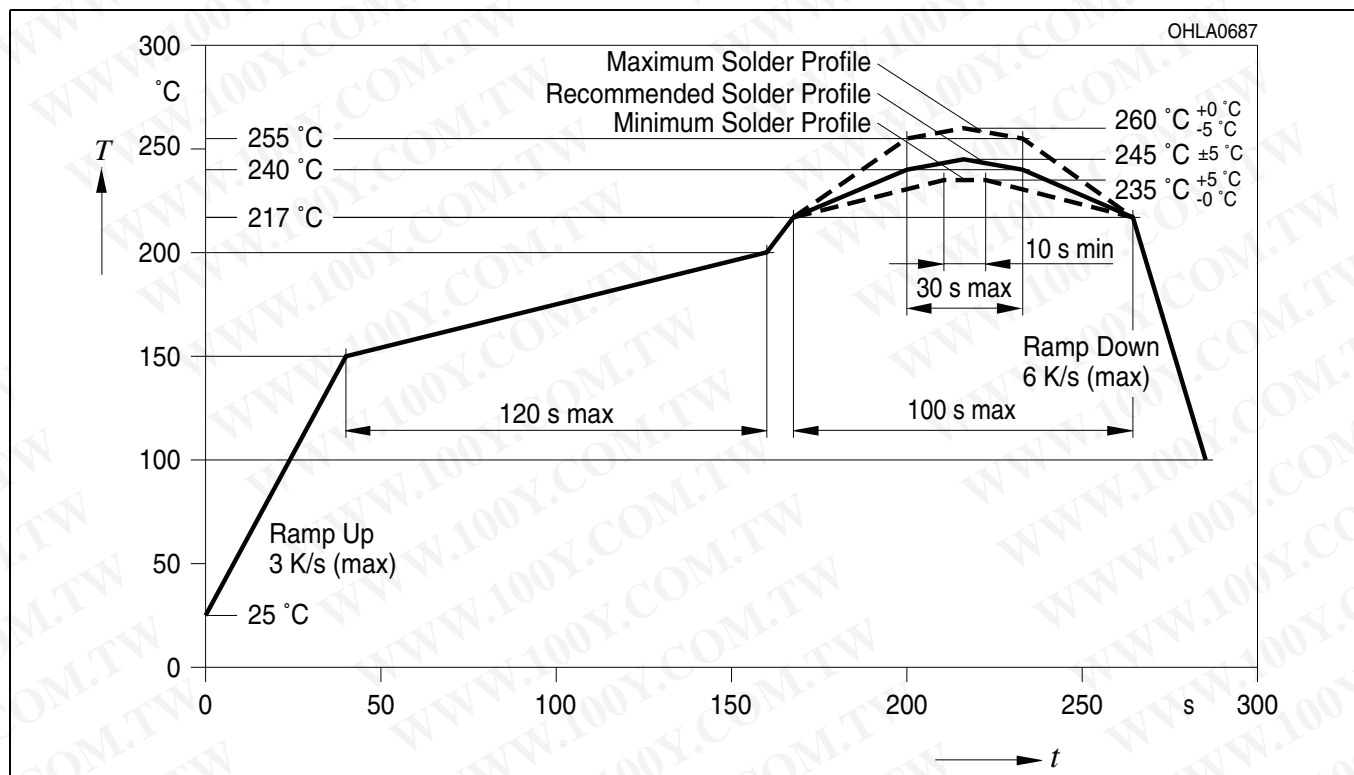


Maße in mm / Dimensions in mm

Lötbedingungen Soldering Conditions

Reflow Lötprofil für bleifreies Löten Reflow Soldering Profile for lead free soldering

Vorbehandlung nach JEDEC Level 4
Preconditioning acc. to JEDEC Level 4
(nach J-STD-020C)
(acc. to J-STD-020C)



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¹ A critical component is a component used in a life-support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

² Life support devices or systems are intended (a) to be implanted in the human body, or (b) to support and/or maintain and sustain human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user may be endangered.

EU RoHS and China RoHS compliant product



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